

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

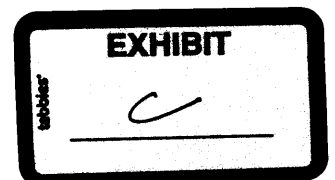
YOLANDA KING,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
v.)	2:05cv165-T
)	(WO)
MERCK & COMPANY, INC., a)	
foreign corporation,)	
et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER

It is ORDERED that Merck & Co, Inc.'s motion to stay (Doc. No. 8) is granted and that this cause is stayed pending a decision by the MDL panel as to whether this case should be transferred to an MDL court.

DONE, this the 26th day of April, 2005.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



A district has the authority to stay proceedings in cases pending before it. Landis v. North American Co., 299 U.S. 248 (1936); CTI-Container Leasing Corp. v. Uiterwyk, 685 F.2d 1284 (11th Cir. 1982). “[T]he power to stay proceedings is

incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants.” Landis, 299 U.S. at 166. This authority extends to cases in which a transfer decision by the MDL Panel is pending. [Footnote: The existence of a conditional transfer order does not divest the transferor court of jurisdiction, 18 U.S.C. § 1407; JPML Rule 1.5.] See, e.g., Hertz Corp. v. The Gator Corp., 250 F.Supp.2d 421, 424 (D.N.J. 2003). The existence of jurisdictional objections do not affect either the transferor court’s ability to issue a stay or the MDL Panel’s authority to transfer an action. Moore v. Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, 236 F.Supp.2d 509, 512 (D. Md. 2002).

A stay of proceedings in potential MDL cases is appropriate when it promotes judicial economy and efficiency. Rivers v. Walt Disney Co., 908 F.Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997). When jurisdictional issues are raised that may arise “in hundreds or even thousands of cases throughout the nation. . . consistency as well as economy [are]. . . served” by having those issues decided by a single court. In re Ivy, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2nd Cir. 1990); accord In re Air Crash Disaster at Florida Everglades, 368 F.Supp. 812 (J.P.M.L. 1973). Consequently, a stay is proper where the motion to remand raises issues that have been or are likely to be decided by the transferee court. See, e.g., Gonzalez v. American Home Products Corp., 223 F.Supp.2d 803 (S.D. Tex. 2002) (granting motion to stay despite pending motion to remand because dispositive issue was probably common to other related MDL cases); Moore, 236 F.Supp.2d at 510-11 (granting motion to stay where transferee court had already decided similar motions to remand); Medical Society of State of New York v. Connecticut General Corp., 187 F.Supp.2d 89 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (same); but see Shields v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc., 232 F.Supp.2d 715 (E.D. Tex. 2002) (denying motion to stay and deciding motion to remand in case pending MDL transfer); Good v. Prudential Ins. Co. of America, 5 F.Supp.2d 804 (N.D. Cal. 1998) (same).

The jurisdictional issue in this case is whether the individual defendants, who are current or former sales representatives for Wyeth, were fraudulently joined to defeat federal subject matter jurisdiction. Motions to remand involving fraudulent joinder have been addressed numerous times by the transferee court. See, e.g., In re Diet Drugs Liability Litigation, ___ F.Supp.2d ___, 2003 WL 22931359 (E.D. Pa. July 30, 2003); id., 2003 WL 21973329 (E.D. Pa. June 12, 2003) (applying Alabama law to case removed from Alabama state court); id. 220 F.Supp.2d 414 (E.D. Pa. 2002); id. 2000 WL 1886594 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 7, 2000); id. 2000 WL 217509 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 15, 2000); id. 1999 WL 554584 (E.D. Pa. July 16, 1999) (applying Alabama law to case removed from Alabama state court); id. 1999 WL 554608 (E.D. Pa. June 29, 1999); id. 1198 WL 254967 (E.D. Pa. Apr. 16, 1998). In fact, one of the transferee court’s orders denying remand addressed the alleged fraudulent joinder of a pharmaceutical sales representative in a case removed from Alabama state court. In re Diet Drugs Liability Litigation, 2003 W. 21973329 (E.D. Pa June 12, 2003).

In the interest of judicial economy and to avoid inconsistent results, the motion to stay is hereby **GRANTED**. This stay will remain in effect until the Court is notified of the MDL Panel's decision as to whether to transfer this action.

Id. at Doc. 12, Order dated February 13, 2004. The undersigned judge agrees with the reasoning of the above quoted order and finds the analysis applicable to the instant case. Thus, the court finds it appropriate to stay this case.

CONCLUSION

For the above stated reasons, defendant's motion to stay (Doc. 3) is **GRANTED** and this case is hereby **STAYED**. This stay will remain in effect until the court is notified of the MDL Panel's decision as to whether to transfer this action.

DONE and ORDERED this 17th day of August, 2005.

/s/ Callie V. S. Granade

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED2005 Apr-25 PM 03:18
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
N.D. OF ALABAMA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

STEPHANIE JONES, et al.,**Plaintiffs,****v.****MERCK & COMPANY, INC., et al.,****Defendants.**

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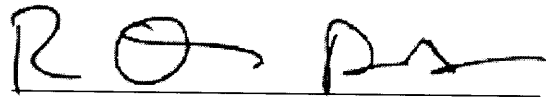
Case No.: 2:05-CV-427-RDP

ORDER

Pending before the court are Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay and Motion for Oral Argument (Doc. #20) filed on April 15, 2005, and Defendant Merck & Co., Inc.'s Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay (Doc. #22) filed on April 22, 2005. Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay and Motion for Oral Argument is **GRANTED IN PART** and **DENIED IN PART**. More specifically, Plaintiff's Motion for Oral Argument is **GRANTED** as the court held a telephone conference in this case on April 25, 2005, beginning at 2:00 p.m.

However, with respect to Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay, as discussed during the conference call, the court recently received a letter from the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation dated April 5, 2005, enclosing a copy of the conditional transfer order relating to the transfer of this case to MDL-1657--*In re Vioxx Products Liability Litigation*. In light of this development and for the reasons set forth in Defendant Merck & Co., Inc.'s Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay, Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Stay is **DENIED**.

DONE and **ORDERED** this 25th day of April, 2005.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. David Proctor', written over a horizontal line.

R. DAVID PROCTOR
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE